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U.S. Must Have Capability For 'Assured Destruction'

Regardless of cost and difficulties involved, the U.S. must have a capability for "Assured Destruction" with missiles—ICBM and SLBM—preferred as the primary weapons.

"Once enough forces have been procured to provide high confidence of an Assured Destruction capability," SecDef Robert S. McNamara said, "we can then consider the kinds and amounts of forces which might be added for reducing damage to our population and industry in the event deterrence fails."

For the Assured Destruction mission, the secretary said, manned bombers must be considered in a supplementary role—forcing the enemy to provide defense against aircraft plus defense against missiles.

Appearing before Subcommittee Number 2 of the House Armed Services Committee, Sec. McNamara explained that current estimates of potential aggressors' strategic offensive-defensive forces, projected through mid-1970, are of the same general order of magnitude as those discussed last year.

Regarding any Soviet attack with its entire missile force in the 1970 period, he said analysis shows that a very large proportion of "our alert forces would still survive." Of these, he said, a very large proportion could reliably deliver their payloads to their targets.

Four Active Divisions Sought for Marines

For the first time since WWII the Marine Corps would have four active divisions as part of the overall manpower increase requested in FY66 supplemental funds.

During WWII, the USMC comprised six divisions. At the start of the Korean War two divisions made up the Corps with a third added during hostilities. First Division was in combat during the Korean War.

All of the Third Division and part of the First are now in South Vietnam with the remainder in other areas of the Pacific.

Under public law, USMC is authorized to maintain three divisions and three air wings.

The additional division would bring Marine Corps strength to 277,000 compared to a Korean War peak of 261,343.

COMMAND BRIEFING — Gen. Hunter Harris, USAF (left), Commander in Chief, PACAF, meets in Saigon with Gen. William C. Westmoreland, USA (center), Commander, MACV and Lt. Gen. Joseph H. Moore, USAF commander in Vietnam, for an over-all briefing on combat activities.

DOD Cost Reduction Goal Can Still be Met: SecDef

DOD's goal of realizing a $6.1 billion savings in FY69 and every year thereafter can still be achieved despite some uncertainties created because of Vietnam requirements.

This belief was expressed by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara before the Subcommittee on Federal Procurement and Regulation of the Joint Economic Committee.

Reporting on DOD's Cost Reduction Program, Secretary McNamara noted that results achieved during FY65 "far exceeded our original expectations." These savings rose to over $4.8 billion, a goal not expected until FY68.

"I believe that the savings reported have been objectively measured and validated," he said, "and they will continue to be audited with great care."

He credited the continuing efforts of tens of thousands of Defense managers at every level, both military and civilian, with achieving the savings.

Washington Memos

CHANGES IN U.S. forces structure, SecDef told Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Armed Services Committee, include major improvements in Minuteman ICBM, constituting a designation change to Minuteman III; accelerated development of Poseidon missile system; increased development of techniques and devices to help missile warheads penetrate to their targets; and study programs underway by USAF and USN of future strategic missile systems.

SECDEF TOLD HOUSE Subcommittee that by end FY71 U.S. will have a modernized force of 465 manned bombers, 210 FB-111As and 255 B-52Gs and Hs. He said by end FY66 there would be 600 operational B-52s and 80 B-58s. A phaseout of B-52Cs-Fs over next five years and B-58s in FY71 is proposed.

TO CLARIFY SOME misunderstandings concerning cost reduction efforts in "Buying Only What We Need," Defense Secretary McNamara told a subcommittee that for the past five years he has been guided by two general instructions given by President Kennedy in January 1961—(1) Develop the military forces structure necessary to support our foreign policy without regard to arbitrary budget ceilings; (2) Procure and operate this force at the lowest possible cost.

DURING HIS FIVE years in office, Secretary McNamara said he has "insisted that our military strategy and plans should be related to the threat, that the forces to be acquired and maintained should be related to the strategy and the plans, and that the forces should be adequately supported, not only with the men, equipment and facilities needed in peacetime, but with war reserve stocks as well, so that they could engage in combat for sustained periods of time."

COMPACT RADAR EQUIPMENT for Navy's new RVN-bound patrol boats ordered from Raytheon Co. Radars can detect objects 30 yards to 18 miles distant. Boats use water-jet-propulsion system, permitting operation in shallow waters of RVN inlets and backwaters.

RECUPERATED GAS TURBINE engine program underway at U.S. Army Mobility Equipment Center's Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Ft. Belvoir, Va., expected to provide prototype of advanced, lightweight, compact prime-mover for electrical generators and other military applications.

RAYMOND METCALF AWARD winner for 1965 is Maj. Michael M. Duffy, USA, Plastic Surgery Service, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. The annual award is for outstanding surgical research during residency in one of the surgical specialties.

PROTOTYPE HYDROFOIL GUNBOAT to be designed and built by Boeing Co. under fixed-price contract valued at approximately $4 million for USN's Bureau of Ships. Most work to be accomplished in Seattle, Wash., area.

FIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON Soviet disarmament policy prepared by the Army Library have been cited by the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. They are: Bibliography on Limited War; Disarmament: A Bibliographic Record 1916-1960; Soviet Military Power; Soviet Russia: Strategic Survey, A Bibliography; and U.S. National Security and the Communist Challenge: The Spectrum of East-West Conflict.

NAVY'S AVIATION SUPPLY Office, Philadelphia, contracted for close to $385 million in first half of FY66 for material and services, mainly in support of Navy and Marine Corps aircraft but also in some measure for requirements of Army, Air Force and a number of other activities.

AIRCRAFT LOSS RATE continues low in RVN, but rapidly increasing number of sorties results in larger total losses. Air attacks against North Vietnam and an increase in other air activity claimed 275 fixed-wing aircraft and 76 helicopters in 1965. It is anticipated 1966 losses will be higher. DOD has asked for about $1.8 billion supplement to FY66 budget for aircraft loss replacement.

"EXERCISE HIGH TIME," major Atlantic Fleet training exercise, will be conducted in Atlantic and Caribbean Jan. 21 through Feb. 18. Major participants will include units of Second Fleet, Atlantic Amphibious Force and Atlantic Fleet Marine Force.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, U.S. Pacific Fleet, authorized 351 awards during December 1965, for Navy and Marine Corps personnel serving in Southeast Asia. Awards included three Silver Stars and 11 Legions of Merit.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL in education and training fields are asked to submit articles for summer edition of U.S. Air Force Instructors Journal. Forward articles to Editor, U.S. Air Force Instructors Journal, Air Training Command, Randolph AFB, Tex. Deadline is March 15.

FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE submarine USS George Bancroft (SSBN-643) commissioned Jan. 22, at Groton, Conn., is named for George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy from March 1845 to September 1846, who was responsible for establishment of the U.S. Naval Academy and served as minister to Great Britain and Germany during his career.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Background For Commanders

U.S. Quest For Peace*

Our nation is embarked upon an historic quest for peace in Vietnam.

Our concern for peace is not limited to Vietnam. In a day when the moon and the stars are being brought ever closer to our earthly planet—when continents are but a missile shot apart—our concern with the peace must be worldwide. We recognized that when we signed the Charter of the United Nations.

The first essential in achieving the peaceful world we seek is to put an end to aggression—if possible by preventing it, otherwise by repelling it.

Not only the last war, but the war before it taught how endless is the appetite of the successful aggressor and how rapidly his aggressions gain momentum and scope. Americans are fighting and dying in South Vietnam because the United States has learned that awesome lesson.

But the fight we are waging on the battlefields of Vietnam is matched by a peace effort being waged with no less intensity and resolve. The harsh guns that now sound in Vietnam must be made the last echo of a bitter past, and the rational talk of the conference table must open the way to the fulfillment of a peaceful future.

The Peace Effort

As the President summed it up, in 1965 alone the Secretary of State and other of our representatives had 300 private talks for peace in Vietnam with both friends and adversaries; thus far we have made special visits to more than 40 countries, and we have talked to 113 different governments in their capitals. This summary does not include my many discussions with the Secretary General and with virtually all 116 other member states of the United Nations.

Our effort is a dynamic and continuing process, we seek—and shall persevere in seeking—a peaceful settlement through every conceivable channel.

However, we have not yet received a response from the place that holds the key to the settlement of the problem—Hanoi.

The American Position

The American position has been made crystal clear to all parties concerned.

The heart of our aims of our position has been detailed not only in the messages to the various governments setting forth the 14 points of American policy, but in a letter I sent to the Secretary General (of the United Nations), which summarizes the essence of these points:

- That the United States is prepared for discussions or negotiations without any prior conditions whatsoever on the basis of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962;
- That a reciprocal reduction of hostilities could be envisaged and that a cease-fire might be the first order of business in any discussions or negotiations;
- That the United States remains prepared to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam as soon as South Vietnam is in a position to determine its own future without external interference;
- That the United States desires no continuing military presence or bases in Vietnam;
- That the future political structure in South Vietnam should be determined by the South Vietnamese people through democratic processes, and
- That the question of the reunification of the two Vietnams should be decided by the free decision of their two peoples.

We will not accept a settlement imposed by force, and **we profoundly believe that this conflict should be settled by an honorable formula negotiated at the conference table.** We say this because we believe, too, that man was created for something far better than a lonely death on a battlefield.

(*Abridged address by Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, at Annual Benjamin Franklin Award Dinner, New York, Jan. 17, 1966.)

Gen. Johnson Impressed By U.S. Forces in Vietnam

The U. S. armed forces and their families stand strong and unafraid, reflecting America's proud heritage in the face of conflict, according to Army Chief of Staff General Harold K. Johnson.

Speaking at the Ohio State University Symposium in Columbus, Gen. Johnson said he was impressed with the dedication, magnificent performance, and clear understanding of America's heritage displayed by young soldiers in the RVN.

Gen. Johnson dwelt on the "difficult history our nation has experienced in achieving growth and prosperity," reviewing America's heritage and the democratic concept of man as the most important element of society.

The nation's strength, Gen. Johnson said, is not found in its enormous gross national product, but in the enduring dedication of the people to America's heritage in the "unfolding fabric of history."

WWII GI Loans Expire in 1967

World War II veterans have until July 25, 1967, to obtain GI guaranteed or insured loans, William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said recently.

Eligibility has been expiring according to a formula which adds 10 years to the date of veterans last discharge from active wartime duty service and one year for each 90 days of service, to reach an individual deadline date.

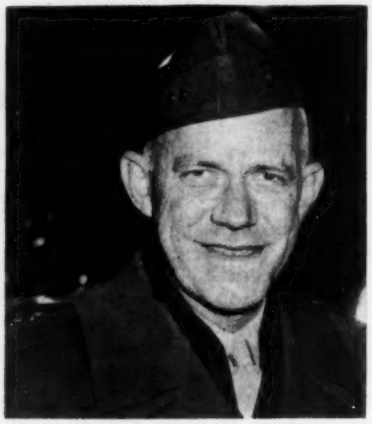
Eligibility has already expired for many veterans under that system, but the 1967 deadline terminates the program for all WWII vets, even though the formula would give a longer eligibility period.

Army, AF Medical Team Fighting Cholera in Korat

A massive cholera immunization program has been started in Korat, Thailand, by a joint U.S. Army and Air Force medical team.

The team, responding to an urgent request from the Thailand Health Service when 23 cholera cases were reported, began immunization of 17,000 school children under jurisdiction of local health services in Korat.

Medical teams from Army's 31st Field Hospital and the 6234th USAF Dispensary began the program, inoculating 1,224 children the first day.



TWO-STAR SURPRISE — Maj. Gen. Ormond R. Simpson, USMC, CG, 2nd MarDiv, received an unexpected two-star promotion from Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr., CMC, while visiting HQMC Jan. 20.

Report Excess Data Eqpt.

Automatic data processing equipment worth approximately $65 million has been reported to DSA for screening and redistribution.

The property became excess after phase-out of certain semi-automatic ground environment (SAGE) facilities in recent reorganization of North American Air Defense Command.

Rename Army School

Army's former Ordnance Guided Missile School at Redstone Arsenal, Ala., has been renamed U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School.

38th Air Rescue Squadron Cited, Decorated by LBJ

Extraordinary gallantry in the Republic of Vietnam has earned a Presidential Unit Citation for members of the 38th Air Rescue Squadron, USAF.

Presenting the award, President Lyndon B. Johnson said the unit has inscribed its name on the honor scroll of American heroes for risking their lives so that comrades might live.

The unit is credited with "saving the lives of 74 persons" in one year while flying in unarmed aircraft exposed to hostile air and ground fire.

"They join that company of the valiant to whom all owe freedom and our national honor," President Johnson said.

Deputy Chief of Chaplains Cited for 33 Years Service

Chaplain (Brig. Gen.) William J. Moran, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, USA, was presented the Distinguished Service Medal Jan. 21.

The Chaplain's outstanding service has been recognized by both his church and the Army. In September 1959, he was appointed a Domestic Prelate with the title Right Reverend Monsignor and Dec. 13, 1965, was consecrated as Auxiliary Bishop to Francis Cardinal Spellman, Military Vicar of the armed forces.

Chaplain Moran will assume duties as Auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Spellman after retiring with almost 33 years service, Jan. 31.

PERSONNEL ACTIONS

Maj. Gens. Ormond R. Simpson, CG, 2ndMarDiv., **Norman J. Anderson,** Commander, MC Air Bases East and CG, MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C., and **Keith B. McCutcheon,** CG, 1stMAW, were all advanced to present rank Jan. 21. **Brig. Gen. E. A. Anderson, USMC,** to relieve **Brig. Gen. Wood B. Kyle** (major general selectee) as Deputy Chief of Staff (Research, Development and Studies), HQMC in early February. General Kyle to assume command 3rdMarDiv. about March 15. **RAdm. Edwin S. Miller, USN,** transferred from Defense Language Institute, East Coast, to Lisbon, Portugal, as MAAG Chief. **Brig. Gen. Andy Archer Lipscomb, USA,** former Commander, Yukon Command and Ft. Wainwright, Alaska, named Deputy CG, Ft. Polk, La.

CONTRACT AWARDS

Shell Oil Co., New York, N.Y.: $1,089,223 contract to deliver petroleum products to various posts and stations. **(DSA)**

Holston Defense Corp., Kingsport, Tenn.: $1,488,875 cost-plus-fixed-fee contract for explosives and propellants. **(Army)**

National Steel and Shipbuilding Co., San Diego, Calif.: $2,377,528 for work on USS Iredell County (LST-839). **(Navy)**

General Electric Co., Cincinnatti, Ohio: $4,000,000 initial increment to a $15,500,000 fixed-price contract for development work on a vectored thrust cruise propulsion system. **(Air Force)**

Bendix Corp., Baltimore, Md.: $1,312,765 fixed-price contract for AN/PRC-47 radio sets. **(Marine Corps)**

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